The People's Korea

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# Non-aligned Movement, S-S Cooperation Stressed As Equatorial Guinean President and Maltese Prime Minister Visit DPRK

On August 22, President Kim Il Sung and other high Korean party and state officials had talks with President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and his party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Tete-a-tete talks were held on August 24 between President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The official state visit of Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to the DPRK ended successfully with the signing of an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The agreement was signed in Pyongyang on August 24 by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, authorized by the DPRK Government, and Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Marcelino Nguema Onguene, authorized by the Equatorial Guinean Government.

President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo visited Korea from August 21 to 24 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Those who accompanied the Equatorial Guinean President were Mr.

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On August 21, the same day when the Equatorial Guinean President arrived in Pyongyang, a party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff flew to Pyongyang for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

This was the third visit of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff to Korea.

He visited the DPRK in 1975 and 1982.

In an August 22 banquet speech President Kim Il Sung noted: "The present world situation is more complicated and tense ever before and the danger of a new world war is growing both in Europe and Asia."

"Only through firm unity and collective effort of various forms can the non-aligned countries attain the common goal of preventing war and safeguarding world peace in conformity

(Continued on page 8)

# *Over 2,000 Students Protest Chon's Trip, Stone Japanese Gov't Bldg., Police Station*

Thousands of rock-throwing students protesting Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan, damaged a Japanese cultural center and a police station in a clash with police on August 29.

This was the most active student action in recent weeks to protest Chon's "sellout diplomacy with Japan."

Over 2,000 students of 13 universities and colleges in Seoul assembled on the campus of Koryo University, prestigious private school in Seoul, after opening their school gates tightly closed during the vacation and held a rally to denounce the trip of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Helmeted riot police fired tear gas to disperse some 2,000 rock-hurling students from 13 campuses who demonstrated for 15 minutes inside the campus of Koryo University.

In a resolution adopted before the rally, the students said: "We strongly demand the cancellation of Chon's sellout trip to Japan."

The resolution contended that Chon's Japan trip is humiliating because Japan has not repented enough for what it did to Korea during its colonial occupation.

Two hours later in downtown Seoul students tossed rocks and sticks at a Japanese cultural center, breaking about 30 windows, police said.

The students also hurled rocks at Chongro police station, about 30 yards from the Japanese Cultural Center, breaking several window panes.

A Reuter report from Seoul said that more than 1,000 students chanting slogans such as "Stop Sellout Diplomacy" marched to a Seoul railway station.

On August 30, a police spokesman said that some 140 students have been detained after two buildings were stoned during the protests.

The August 29 violent student actions coincided with new "government" warnings to deal harshly with any students involved in radical anti-"government" campus demonstrations.

The protests also marked the 74th anniversary of the start of Japan's 35-year rule over the Korean Peninsula.

### Christian Students Protest, Japanese Flags Burned

Meanwhile, some 400 college students on August 31 clashed with riot police after staging a demonstration in the compound of a cathedral in downtown Seoul to protest Chon's visit.

About 60 students were detained, eyewitnesses said.

They were among some 2,000 students, mostly Catholic, who gathered at Myongdong Cathedral Thursday (Aug. 30) night for a lecture session on Korean-Japanese relations.

The students, who held a sit-in overnight inside the cathedral, demonstrated and burned Japanese national flags in the compound from Friday (Aug. 31) morning to the afternoon.

Policemen fired tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, who countered by hurling stones during the clash.

# S-S Cooperation Will Facilitate New International Economic Order

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

*President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet on Aug. 21 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on an official state visit to the DPRK and made a speech. Follows the full text of the speech:*

Your Excellency esteemed President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo,

Distinguished guests from Equatorial Guinea,

Comrades and friends,

Today we are very pleased to receive as our friend and distinguished guest Your Excellency esteemed President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who have come to visit our country with warm feelings of friendship from far-off Africa.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome Your Excellency President, and the other guests from the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Your Excellency President, your visit to our country on this occasion is of great significance in developing onto a new plane the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries.

Both Korea and Equatorial Guinea are developing and non-aligned nations.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Equatorial Guinea were sealed firmly on the basis of the common aspirations of the two peoples who are opposed to imperialism, colonialism and racism and advocate *chajusong* (independence—tr.).

Under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President, the people of Equatorial Guinea have now realized national unity and social stability and are struggling for national reconstruction and independent development.

The Korean people are truly rejoiced at the great success achieved by the friendly people of Equatorial Guinea in the struggle to build their national economy and culture and create a new life on the road of the change which started in August 1979. In particular, our people highly appreciate the fact that your people are pushing ahead vigorously with the work of developing agriculture and of achieving self-sufficiency in food.

The food problem is a very urgent common question which now confronts many of the African countries and the Third World nations.

Since the imperialists are viciously maneuvering to subjugate developing countries again by using food as a weapon, the developing countries should naturally give primary attention to solving the food problem in their efforts to build independent national economies.

Because the developing countries have industrious people, fertile farmlands and valuable experience in building a new society, they can solve the food problem in a short period of time if they believe in and depend firmly on their own strength and if they closely cooperate with each other, meeting each other's needs, under the slogan of collective self-reliance.

The imperialists will never make a present of economic emancipation and new international economic order to the developing countries.

Effecting successful South-South cooperation among these countries on the principles of friendship and solidarity, equality and mutual benefits will give a strong impetus to abolishing old international economic order and to establish a new and fair one.

We support the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea which in external relations maintains the policy of non-alignment, asserts the development of non-aligned movement and the realization of South-South cooperation, and strives for a complete liberation and unity of Africa.

We bitterly condemn the aggressive moves of the imperialists and brutal apartheid and racist repression pursued by South African racists, which are the basic cause of all disputes, clashes and war in Africa. We extend our firm solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle for liberty and liberation.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is opposed to the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops and on the international arena gives active support to our people in the struggle for peace in Korea and for her independent and peaceful reunification.

For this I would like to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency President, and to the Government and the people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Our people value the support and encouragement from the people of Equatorial Guinea and will in the future, too, strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in many fields.

We will fight on staunchly to further strengthen and develop the non-alignment, thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and war and build an independent and peaceful new world, in close unity with the peoples of all the non-aligned nations including the people of Equatorial Guinea.

Your Excellency esteemed President, Wherever you go during your stay in our country, you will receive cordial welcome as intimate brothers from our people.

Believing that your visit to our country will bear good fruit, I would like to propose a toast to friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea,

To the prosperity of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and to the happiness of her people,

To solidarity among the world's people who advocate *chajusong*,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and your wife,

To the health of the guests from Equatorial Guinea, and

To the health of all the comrades and friends who are present here.

# We Want to Lay Foundation for Successful Cooperation

## Speech of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

*Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, made a speech at the banquet arranged on the evening of August 21 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.*

*We have come to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a desire to further strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said, and continued:*

We want to search jointly with your Government possibilities and ways to further strengthen cooperation between us and means for its most effective realization and lay a foundation for successful fruition of this cooperation in the future in accordance with the U.N. Charter, the principle of the non-aligned movement and the principle observed by international law.

The Korean and Equatorial Guinean peoples support each other and have a common view in consolidating national sovereignty and achieving national development.

The people of Equatorial Guinea are aware of the cooperation rendered by the Korean people in the development of Equatorial Guinea.

We hope for the further expansion and strengthening of cooperation in various fields, such as housing construction and economic cooperation for ensuring a balance in our solvency.

The Equatorial Guinean people congratulate the supreme leaders of your country upon the successes achieved in the struggle for consolidating the country's independence and achieving progress and highly estimate the efforts of the Korean people to attain this goal.

In the course of carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan in your country in recent years the chemical, power and metal industries, agriculture and other construction of economic infrastructure have developed to substantially improve the living standards of the Korean people.

Along with this, we highly evaluate the efforts personally made by Your Excellency and your Government for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the Government of Equatorial Guinea is waging an arduous struggle for national reconstruction, he said:

The foreign policy of Equatorial Guinea is based on the principle of international law recognised by the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity and the principle of the non-aligned movement.

Equatorial Guinea is establishing the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the peace-loving countries on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, the independent equality of peoples, mutual accommodation and mutual benefit.

We have pursued this policy in our relations with other countries. Cooperation and assistance we receive from foreign countries from August 3, 1979, are increasing day by day.

We know well that our achievements are based only on the cooperation and assistance of governments of friendly countries and international organizations to us.

These countries and organizations proved that international solidarity is a very effective weapon in solving problems which may arise among nations.

Our Government expresses deep concern about the continued existence of problems caused by the instability of the world and the misunderstanding between nations.

In particular, the question of Korean reunification remains unsettled, the tensions still prevail in Latin America, the Far East and the Middle East, the danger of nuclear conflicts is growing ever more and the production of mass destruction weapons of other type is increasing. These facts make it incumbent upon all nations to take steps to guarantee peace and stability in the world.

Invariable is the stand of our Government in various fields based on the principles of the already adopted external policy that such understanding and dialogue, justice and reason should prevail.

I would like to express thanks, on behalf of the people and Government of Equatorial Guinea and on my own behalf, to Your Excellency for the cooperation given to us by the friendly Korean people and your Government till today.

We are inspired by Your Excellency's definite words that the great and kindly people of your country will render continued and active cooperation for the reconstruction of our country.

# Support Maltese Efforts to Turn Mediterranean into Nuclear-Free Peace Zone

## *Speech of President Kim Il Sung*

*President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on August 22 in honour of the Maltese party and government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK and made a speech. Follows the full text of the speech:*

Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff,

Distinguished guests from Malta,

Comrades and friends,

I am greatly moved that Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, the outstanding leader of the Maltese people, have come to visit our country again 2 years after your last visit, treasuring the intimate relations with us. I warmly welcome you from the bottom of my heart.

Your Excellency Dominic Mintoff, you are our close friend and fine comrade and brother.

Your visit to our country clearly shows that the peoples of Korea and Malta are in close bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

When we met last time we discussed seriously and frankly the general international situation and the matters of mutual concern and confirmed our determination to fight jointly.

The present world situation is more complicated and tense than ever before and the danger of a new world war is growing both in Europe and Asia.

You are striving, in this situation, to promote the joint action of the non-aligned countries on the road of independence against imperialism. I highly appreciate your strenuous efforts.

Today Malta glorifies her dignity as a newly-emerging peace-loving country which marches under the unfurled banner of *chajusong* (independence) in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Since the labour party came to power, Malta under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Dominic Mintoff has made a bold change in her policy, compelled the foreign troops to withdraw from her territory and abolished foreign military bases, thus achieving real independence. She is marching confidently on the road of independence, non-alignment and nutrality.

These daring measures taken by the Maltese Government despite numerous difficulties at home and abroad have made a great contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean, and served as an eloquent proof that the aspiration of the countries and nations for *chajusong* is the irresistible trend of our time.

We fully support the active endeavours of the Maltese Government which pursues progressive policies internally and is striving externally to turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free peace zone, in pursuance of proclaimed neutrality.

Thanks to the active efforts of the Maltese Government, the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries of the Mediterranean Region is going to be held in Valletta, the capital of Malta, in next September.

We are much interested in this meeting and wish it good success in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean and in safeguarding peace and security in this part of the world.

Only through firm unity and collective effort of various forms can the non-aligned countries attain the common goal of preventing war and safeguarding world peace in conformity with the idea of the non-aligned movement and with the aspirations of the world progressive people.

An important matter in the struggle to safeguard world peace and prevent war is to fight against the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, and also thoroughly isolate their henchmen, their stooges.

The imperialists are manoeuvring craftily to fish in troubled waters by instigating their stooges to indulge in national division and create discord among the newly-emerging countries to make them fight among themselves.

Recently the Government of the Republic of Malta has taken a step to sever any and all contacts with south Korea.

This constitutes a positive support for our people's struggle to get the foreign troops out from south Korea and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification and an important contribution to the struggle for world peace.

I would like to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency Prime Minister and the Government and people of Malta for your consistent active support and encouragement to our people's just cause.

In firm unity with the Maltese people and other non-aligned peoples and peace-loving peoples all over the world, the Korean people will, in the future, too, staunchly fight on to check and frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security and hasten the reunification of their country, the long-cherished national aspiration of our people.

Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister,

Feeling the cordial friendly sentiments cherished by Your Excellency Prime Minister on your third visit to our country, I hope you to make yourself at home and wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

With happy feelings of sharing comradeship again with Your Excellency Dominic Mintoff, I would like to propose a toast:

To indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Malta,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Malta,

To the unity of the world people advocating *chajusong*,

To the long life and good health of Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff,

To the health of the guests from Malta, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

# Extend Our Full Support for New Reunification Gambit

## Speech of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff

*Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 22 in honor of the Maltese party and government delegation. He said:*

Led by Your Excellency, esteemed President, and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, your people have laboured on with zeal and dedication in the face of great adversity to reconstruct their country and set it on the path of socialist construction. Inspired by socialist beliefs and guided by the principles of Juche, your diligent people have registered singular achievements which won them wide respect and admiration. We warmly congratulate you on your past achievements and sincerely wish you greater success.

Your sincere endeavours for national reunification have been amply manifested over many years. More recently, in January this year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks between your country, the United States and south Korea. Whilst welcoming this new initiative, we join other progressive states in extending our full support for its success.

We also take this memorable occasion to solemnly reaffirm our solidarity with Your Excellency and your heroic people in your untiring and strenuous efforts for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by Your Excellency at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Your contributions for strengthening the non-aligned movement and in the quest for peace are highly appreciated. We congratulate Your Excellency on your recent historic and successful visit to many European countries.

We note with great satisfaction the efforts being made by your Government to turn the Korean Peninsula and Far East Asia into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone. We actively support such efforts because we share your belief that the creation of such zones in various regions will contribute towards lessening international tension and the threat of a nuclear war.

In the Mediterranean the increasing presence of foreign military forces continue to aggravate tensions and instability.

Together with our non-aligned neighbors in the Mediterranean we are steadily constructing the foundation upon which we can proceed in our quest for security in our region.

For the first time in the history of the Mediterranean members are scheduled to meet in Valletta this September to articulate their common concerns and to devise measures and activities aimed at meeting these concerns.

Our ultimate objective is to make it possible for the people of the Mediterranean freely to pursue the regional and national destinies in dignity, peace and prosperity.

Towards this end we shall continue to dedicate our energies encouraged by the extensive support we have always received from friendly countries, and, in particular, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In our struggle to construct a new Malta on the path of socialism, we have had the consistent and unselfish support of your country. For this support and the generous assistance you gave us, we are indeed grateful.

Our good political relationship should be the best foundation for mutually advantageous economic cooperation. In the talks we are now holding we should be able to identify new common areas for such collaboration.

# Pyongyang Denounces Chon's Treacherous Tour of Japan

Rodong Sinmun dated August 23, commenting on the fact that during the traitor Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan the Japanese Emperor would "apologize" for the past colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea, stressed that problem of liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea can be solved only by the representative of the Korean people with the Japanese authorities.

Noting that the south Korean puppets, advertising as if the Japanese Emperor's "apology" would have an "important meaning" in the development of relations between south Korea and Japan, are claiming that the "unhappy past" of the Japanese colonial rule would be "liquidated" and a "new era" be ushered in south Korea and Japan and "new milestone be made in the relations of equal companions" between them, the author of the commentary said:

This is a crafty trick to veil the crimes of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and justify Japan's reinvasion of south Korea with empty talk.

The south Korean puppets are not qualified to deal with problems related to the national interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples.

As for the Japanese Emperor whom Chon Du Hwan the puppet will meet, he is a being without power and is not entitled to "apologize" for the past colonial rule.

His "apology" going beyond the scope of state affairs stipulated in the present constitution of Japan is a stretch of authority and is totally meaningless.

Such "apology" is useless no matter how many times it is made and Japan has *no intention to "apologize" for* the colonial rule or liquidate its consequences.

If Japan truly wants to liquidate the consequences of its colonial rule, it must frankly admit its crimes against our people in the past, stop forging and distorting history, send back to the Korean people and compensate for the property it shipped away from Korea, renounce its hostile policy towards us, discontinue supporting the south Korean fascist dictators denounced and rejected by the people and refrain from committing acts endangering peace in Korea and barring her peaceful reunification.

As for the establishment of "new relations" between south Korea and Japan the south Korean dictator is seeking, it is nothing but new master-servant relations, relations of subjugation for more tightly placing south Korea under the political, economic and military domination of the United States and Japan.

The Japan visit of Chon Du Hwan the puppet is a tour of war and split for strengthening fusion with the Japanese reactionaries to hasten the formation of a tripartite military alliance, inducing more Japanese monopoly capital to step up the militarization of the south Korean economy and freezing the national split and realising his long-term office in reliance upon Japan. As for "relations of equal companions" with Japan vaunted by the puppets, it is too clear that there can be no "equal relations" between south Korea and Japan because the former is dependent more and more upon the latter's capital, loans and military power.

The Japan visit of Chon Du Hwan the puppet aimed at expanding and strengthening in all fields subordinating fusion with Japan under the camouflaged slogan of "new era" will open up a wider road for Japan to stage a comeback to south Korea and lay a new hurdle in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The south Korean puppets must not play jugglery at will with the question related to the national interests of our people.

(KCNA)

The south Korean puppets' trumpeting about "peace"and "stability" on the Korean Peninsula on the threshold of traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip is a rigmaroie for concealing the shocking crimes he is going to sow, declared Rodong Sinmun dated August 27.

Judging from the background the arrangement of the trip and the aim sought by him, it is quite alien to peace and stability, a signed commentary of the paper said, and continued:

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is going to Japan to tighten the Japan-south Korea military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, and Asian version of NATO, in compliance with the demand of the United States for a hurried completion of the tripartite alliance.

What is noteworthy is the program of the chairman of the puppet joint chiefs of staff, who will go to Japan as "an official suite member." He will reportedly discuss with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" counterpart on the joint action on the 1,000-mile sea route around Japan and coordinated operation according to Japan's plan to block the three straits in the event of commander. The boss of the Japanese military is expected to fly to south Korea after the puppet Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip and have war confabs with the boss of the puppet military and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea.

Facts expose that military collusion is the main point of the Japan trip of the puppet Chon Du Hwan.

Not much penetration is needed to foresee how this trip would end.

It will bring grave consequences: South Korea will be turned further into a nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists, the militarization of economy be accelerated and even the Japanese "SDF" forces will be brought into the place where U.S. imperialist aggression forces are entrenched. This is a road leading to a war, not to peace.

However loudly traitor Chon Du Hwan may cry over "peace" and "stability", he cannot conceal his true color as a bellicose element.

(KCNA)

## Chongryun Carries Out Anti-Chon Japan Trip Campaign

More than 3,000 Koreans affiliated with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) gathered at Hibiya Public Hall in central Tokyo on August 20, opposing Chon's tour of Japan scheduled for September 6-8.

A Chongryun vice-Chairman in his speech made at the meeting denounced Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip, calling as "an out-and-out disgraceful and treacherous tour" designed "to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance". The speaker said it aimed at his permanent reign by introducing the Japanese reactionaries into south Korea.

It would further accelerate the re-invasion by Japan of south Korea and would lay an artificial stumbling blocks on the road of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, by increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, added the vice-Chairman.

Meanwhile Chongryun waged vigorous wayside publicity campaigns throughout Japan to distribute large numbers of leaflets, giving details of the treacherous nature of Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip.

Another mass rally is scheduled to be held in Osaka on September 4.

## Stop Treacherous Diplomacy — KNCC Women Accuses Chon Du Hwan of His Japan Trip —

An open letter was sent to Chon Du Hwan, denouncing his Japan trip by the Women Committee of the Korean National Christian Council (KNCC) jointly with General Women's Association of the council (affiliated with 7 organisations) on August 23, according to the leading Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun dated August 25.

The two Christian organisations in their joint open letter harshly acused Chon Du Hwan of making a "treacherous tour of Japan" in an attempt to unfairly write off the past crime of Japan.

The letter demands: 1) an apology from the Japanese government for the "Korean women's volunteer corps" which were forcibly mobilized during the WWII; 2) governmental compensation for the Korean A-bomb victims who suffered the bombing in Japan and then returned to south Korea (estimated at 20,000); 3) immediate stop to Kisaeng tourism of the Japanese.

The south Korean Protestants are estimated to be 7 millions, 2/3 of which are women.

Women signatories who joined the open letter are supposed to be more than 4 millions.

## Urgent Call against Chon Japan Trip: Foreigners in Japan

***Twenty foreign residents in Japan jointly made public their urgent call for the reconsideration of Chon's trip to Japan on August 28. Follows a full text of their call:***

The south Korean military dictator Chun Doo Hwan is to visit Japan in early September.

We express the gravest concern over his planned visit to Japan as it will further increase the terribly tense situation already existing on the Korean Peninsula.

Major South Korean Christian youth groups in a July 23 joint statement called his intended visit "an anti-national treacherous diplomatic trip."

They also said in the same statement that his visit to Japan will strengthen a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way security system.

Who is Chun Doo Hwan? What is Chun Doo Hwan?

We can never forget that he ordered his special force the "Black Beret" paratroopers into action to massacre a large number of Kwangju citizens whose "crime" was that they united to demand democracy. The victims were estimated to have exceeded 2,000.

He is the man who seized power at bayonet point by a series of coups in December 1979 and May 1980.

The Washington Post described Chun Doo Hwan as "an unpopular figure without a broad-based political following." (Dec. 1, 1983)

That is surely a gross understatement.

The Asian Wall Street Journal reported, "Many Koreans question his political legitimacy because he took office by force. Many haven't forgiven him for what they see as excesses during his rise to power, especially the bloody suppression of a May 1980 insurrection in the southern city of Kwangju." (Dec. 16-17, 1983)

It should be also mentioned here that the mechanisms of repression that were established by Chun Doo Hwan are still in place and human rights violations continue.

In view of the facts as outlined above, we demand the following:

a. That the Chun Doo Hwan's planned visit to Japan be reconsidered;
b. That all the political prisoners including the Soh brothers be immediately released;
c. That a scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Military Axis, a grave danger to world peace, be rejected;
d. That the U.S. and Japanese authorities cease supporting Chun who has so little support from the people he claims to represent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Richard L. Spear | U.S.A. | Scholar |
| Mr. James Hunt | U.S.A. | Writer |
| Mr. R. Lawrence | U.K. | Teacher |
| Ms. F. Loutie | France | Writer |
| Mr. A. Dietmar | W. Germany | Teacher |
| Ms. T. Murray | Australia | Scholar |
| Mr. P. Richard | USA | Minister |
| Mr. K.J. Sharma | India | Social Worker |
| Mr. Charles Fornsworth | U.K. | Writer |
| Mr. Hector V. | Peru | Social Worker |
| Mrs. Maria Sanchez | Mexico | Instructor |
| Mr. Ramon Barria | Panama | Technician |
| Mr. William Bascom | U.S.A. | Teacher |
| Mrs. S. Mendis | Sri Lanka | Teacher |
| Mr. R. Salah | Tunisia | Photographer |
| and 11 others | | |

Tokyo, August 28

## Japan Trade Union Plans Demonstration

The General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo) in its council meeting held on August 27 adopted a decision to stage two large-scale mass demonstrations in Tokyo on September 4 and Osaka on Sept. 6, mobilizing respectively 5,000 and 10,000 citizens there, followed by its central meetings.

Earlier, Sohyo adopted a resolution in its 11th regular meeting, opposing Chon's planned visit to Japan, and has waged various forms of mass campaign against it, including assemblies, demonstrations and wayside speeches.

# Profile of Chon Du Hwan

*"It is often said that the oppression of the popular masses by the dictatorial power is far more draconic than under the Japanese imperialists mobilized for the suppression of our people.*

*"This is the reason why our democratic struggle is a continuation of the campaign for national liberation and independence."*

*Kim Dae Jung-Kim Yong Sam Joint Message, 1983*

## Remarks

"Never forget that both Japan and Korea are situated within the same territory in terms of security."

Chun Doo Hwan, 1981

"Korea is a forward defense bulwark for the United States and Japan, whose mission is to tie down the Russian troops in the Far East and stay the hands of the Russians."

Chun Doo Hwan, 1981

"Korea is the frontline base and Japan the rear base."

Chun Doo Hwan, 1980

"Kill 70 percent of the Kwangju population, Kill all youth!"

Chun Doo Hwan, 1980

"The American tanks drove over three million to death in Vietnam. Had the Americans killed ten million, they could have won the war. We must be ready to kill ten million in order to survive."

Chun Doo Hwan, 1979

"The nation is now in a crisis. We should be brave and must do something for our country. Let's join the revolutionary army. Gen. Park is a man of honor. We should believe him."

Chun Doo Hwan, 1961

### Boyhood Dream

–To become a Kamikaze pilot
–To become a general
–To become a president

### Favorite Song

"Expeditionary Campaign against Bandits"
Words by the Kwantung Army
Excerpt:
"Whether does this quagmire extend?
"Three days and two nights without a meal
"The rain is pelting down, striking our helmets."

### Faith

"Stalk as agilely as a leopard and sink your teeth into the opponent's throat. This is a surprise attack. It is a prized weapon whereby to beat the enemy."

### Boyhood

Gen. Chun recalled his boyhood in an interview carried by the Japanese monthly magazine Shokun (gentlemen), October, 1980:

"When I was a mere child, I was so impressed at the sight of Japanese officers rattling sabres that I often went to their training ground to see their parades. . . I wanted to become a pilot. Shortly before the liberation of Korea, the Japanese army recruited juvenile pilots (for kamikaze sorties against the Americans). I gave up the application, however. I was too young to be enlisted."

### American Influence

The U.S. victory over Japan in 1945 was an eye opener to the young Chun.

When he heard that the American troops had disarmed the Japanese Imperial Army and established a military government, he made up his mind to go to the United States for study. He switched his admiration to the United States.

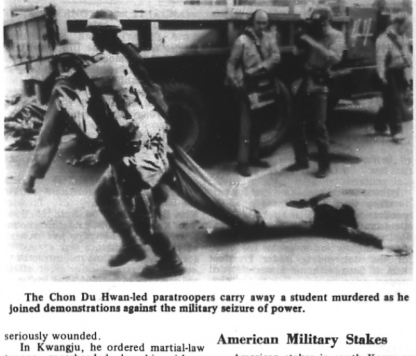
### Ruthlessness

Chun is widely known for his ruthlessness. He has also been called stubborn and violent.

In 1970-71, he established a reputation by his and his forces' cruelty in slaughtering great numbers of the Vietnamese people.

His viciousness again was demonstrated in the military trial of Kim Dae Jung, and, in particular, in the May Massacre in Kwangju, where more than 2,000 students and citizens were indiscriminately massacred and over 15,000 seriously wounded.

In Kwangju, he ordered martial-law troops spearheaded by his airborn paratroopers called the Black Berets, if necessary, to eliminate over 70 percent of the citizens. Even infants and pregnant women were bayoneted and burned by flame-throwers. Some had their breasts and bellies slashed.



**The Chon Du Hwan-led paratroopers carry away a student murdered as he joined demonstrations against the military seizure of power.**

### No Popular Support

The Washington Post in its December 1, 1983 edition noted:

"Four years after President Chun Doo Hwan launched his drive to power, he remains an unpopular figure without a broad-based political following and many view with skepticism his pledge to start south Korea on the road to political democracy by stepping down voluntarily in five years.

". . . interviews with many Koreans and foreign observers in recent months suggest that his personal support is shallow. They cite as reasons the continuing suppression of dissent, a series of financial scandals that have touched his personal family and officials in his government and Chun's own stiff and often autocratic behavior.

"Some also raise the basic question of legitimacy of a leader who took power by military might and who has banned from politics at one time or another virtually every significant figure in the country's everweak political opposition.

"Several months ago a high government official who is now dead conceded that the manner in which Chun took power is his heaviest liability.

"One foreign diplomat summed it up more succinctly. 'Chun is out of the military, and he has never had legitimacy. He has not won popularity. He has not listened to people. He has no real followers. He is not a political leader.' "

### American Military Stakes

American stakes in south Korea are unquestionable.

The United States has operational command over the south Korean forces under the following agreements:

(1) "President" Syngman Rhee's letter dated July 15, 1950, transferring operational command over the south Korean forces to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the UN forces. This is known as the Taejon agreement.
(2) The U.S.-south Korea agreement dated November 11, 1954, reaffirming the Taejon agreement.
(3) The May 26, 1961 joint statement of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction and the U.N. Command, reaffirming UN command over the south Korean forces except for the Capital Garrison and the Airborne Special Warfare Brigade, placed under army headquarters.
(4) The November, 1978 activated U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command.

By these agreements, Gen. Livsey has under his command the main forces of the south Korean ground forces—the field forces composed of the first army (three corps, 12 divisions) guarding the western section of the frontline along the 38th Parallel, and the third army (two corps, nine divisions) deployed along the eastern section of the frontline. The second army, forming the rear reserve force, is also under his command. The navy and the air force of the south Korean forces are also under his command.

The training of the south Korean forces is American; most of the officers corp received their training in the United States. Weapons are mostly American-made or produced locally under license.

# *Do Not Invite Chon Du Hwan! — Mass Rally and Demonstration in Kansai Area —*

A Kansai meeting against Chon's Japan trip was held in Osaka on August 27, participated in by a number of Japanese citizens affiliated with civil organisations in Kansai area.

A keynote speech made by a member of the secretariat of the meeting noted that Chon's Japan trip would further strengthen Japan's association with the south Korean junta and would trample upon the aspirations of the south Korean people for democratization and reunification of the country.

The speaker further said, even under the dictatorial junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan the south Korean people were waging various forms of struggles including for construction of labour unions, formation of anti-"government" organizations and continuation of the student movement.

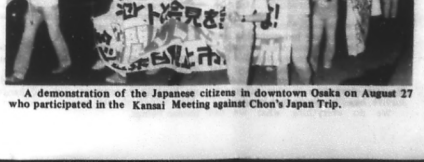
He expressed a firm determination to continuously carry out a mass movement against Chon's trip to Japan.

A large-scale mass demonstration followed the meeting in downtown Osaka, with slogans shouted: "Let us oppose Chon's Japan trip!", "We oppose the Japan-U.S.-south Korea triangular military system!" and "Let us not forget Kwangju!"

## 60,000 Signatures In Nagano

The Japan-Korea Nagano Prefectural Citizen Council submitted to their central government on August 28 60,000 signatures in opposition to Chon's visit to Japan.

Th Japan Socialist Party's parliamentarian Shimizu Isamu accompanied delegates of thecouncil in their visit to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Mizuhara Toyohiko at the latter's office whom signature bundles of the collected signatures were handed over to.




**A demonstration of the Japanese citizens in downtown Osaka on August 27 who participated in the Kansai Meeting against Chon's Japan Trip.**

# The DPR of Korea (1980 – 1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (1)

**From this issue The People's Korea carries articles on the DPRK written by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Democratic Cambodia. In this book Samdech Norodom Sihanouk touched upon President Kim Il Sung's leadership in revolution and construction and features of developing Korea.**

**The book was written in 1982. The book is a sequel to *The DPR of Korea Seen byNorodom Sihanouk* published in France in March 1980. According to the Prince's wish, this book was published in Pyongyang in French and other languages last year.**

**Follows its first installment:**

## *FOREWORD*

Many years have elapsed since the publication of my first book about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During this period, thanks to the firm brotherly and invariable friendship of the outstanding leader President Kim Il Sung with me I was afforded opportunities to visit often this admirable country.

His frank and generous hospitality allowed me to take my mind off the affairs of my country and see the numerous achievements of construction which made the DPRK one of the most advanced countries of the world (We must admit this).

I have written this modest booklet as a supplementary to my former one in order to show the world how the Korean people who had suffered severely from the nearly 40 years long foreign occupation and from the war of 1950–53 rose to their feet in so short a period and have become an exemplary people by achieving social and economic development of today evoking respect and admiration thanks to the ingenuity of their leader and their quality of endurance and discipline.

I had a great privilege of being invited to the celebrations marking the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung held on April 15, 1982. The Korean people paid their boundless homage to him who had won victory in the resistance war against the foreign aggressors and reconstructed the country. This auspicious event offered an occasion to present what had so far been planned and accomplished and the future basic policies to the friendly state heads and delegations, as well as to the world public.

I have written this booklet to detail on many and varied achievements which surprised me more than once, without bias or the aim of propaganda.

Mention should be also made of the fact that the DPRK is among the socialist countries, but it is not a copy of foreign model. The young Republic which values its complete independence and Chajusong and aspires for the country's reunification to unite with the separated brothers in the south on a democratic basis, has followed a unique path for the nation's sake, while ceaselessly creating new things.

Thus, the DPRK is friendly with the countries and peoples that are fighting against all kinds of foreign domination and are winning support and encouragement for their inclining towards the policy of strict non-alignment.

This bespeaks the tireless efforts President Kim Il Sung, a statement endowed with perfect integrity, competence and sagacity, has made to affirm the identity of his people on a sound social and economic basis merit to be fully known abroad on the principle of reciprocity.

NORODOM SIHANOUK

### Chapter 1

## *PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG– DIGNIFIED AND RESPECTED PEOPLE'S LEADER*

President Kim Il Sung attained his 70th birthday amidst the joy of the entire people on April 15, 1982. Prior to this, he had been unanimously re-elected Head of State at the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on April 5.

These two historic events do credit to a political career which may be qualified to be exceptional. Born at a modest straw-thatched house in Mangyongdae, the supreme leader guiding the destiny of Korea set out on the long and glorious path at the tender age of 13. A visit to this place now arranged like a beautiful park and then to the Korean Revolution Museum is more instructive than a voluminous treatise.

Modern Korea was seriously affected by two decisive historic events: the struggle against Japanese occupation till 1945 and then the war of 1950-53.

Slogans put up in public buildings and literary and art works are eloquent proof of the great efforts being made to remind the rising generation of the stages of arduous struggle for national liberation and the reconstruction of the country as well as the leading role of President Kim Il Sung in those different stages. Stories about his activities are engraved on the monuments set up in different places. These monuments tell that everything which exists today is ascribable to the sweat and blood shed in the past.

Let's follow the inspection course of the 90-odd-roomed Korean Revolution Museum, which has more than 3,000 visitors from home and abroad everyday. The first 27 rooms tell of the guerrilla activities against Japanese aggressors. Kim Ung U, greatgrandfather of President Kim Il Sung, played a leading role in the resistance against foreign invaders. He is said to have led the van of his villagers in the battle for sinking the US warship *Sherman* when she intruded in 1866.

In 1875 the Japanese provoked a series of incidents, and the next year, in collusion with the feudal rulers of Korea, they concluded the "Kanghwado Treaty" violating all the sovereign rights and interests of the "land of morning calm". Japanese domination was confirmed by the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" of 1905 and the "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" of 1907 and then by the complete annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910.

It is in this period that young Kim Hyong Jik, father of President Kim Il Sung, then a student of a middle school run by an American missionary, organized student strikes and formed various organizations to fight against foreign domination over Korea. He used to say:

"We Koreans must never lose the Korean spirit wherever we go. No one would bring us the independence of Korea."

On March 23, 1971 Kim Hyong Jik formed the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, and, with this as an axis, organized other associations. On this account, in the autumn of that year Kim Hyong Jik was arrested along with more than 100 others and put into Pyongyang Prison.

When he was released, he moved the theatre of struggle to the shore of the Amnok River in the northern tip of the country. On March 1, 1919 a general uprising swept the whole country under the banner of "Long live independence of Korea!" It was brutally suppressed by the Japanese with the backing of US imperialism. But national consciousness was awakened.

**(To be continued)**

**The Munsu Street, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK**

# Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

## Cry of Existence

**(Continued from the No. 1,206 issue of The People's Korea)**

### *(5) For the Abolition of Slave Status*

We're workers. We are diligent people who are indispensable for society. Nevertheless, we were born in dark and miserable realities. We have neither fortune nor education so that we are forced to live in total defection. We are desperate in our efforts to survive, but I hardly endure hunger.

We do everything what we can for a slice of bread and quench hunger as much as possible.

Why should we live this way? This is beyond the imagination of those who are contented with reality.

We don't want ourselves to be sympathized with. The more manual labour we do in order to stay, the more they oppress us and increase their demands on us.

We, ignorant and poor slaves, cannot but do what we are told by them who have both education and wealth.

They always take the van, and we have to experience pain and hardships which should never be felt by human beings.

Why should we, alone, be subject to this situation? We have no hope; they shut all the doors to our future.

In the gilded capitalist era, money is almighty. In this society, we have to live like slaves.

Here, people are indifferent to others if they alone are well-to-do and full whether neighbours live or die. It is an age in which money begets money and the rich can prosper.

The poor find hardships their bedfellows. How do you think of this? Look at what we are now!

We, a great many people, go to work from early in the morning. Our pay is too small. We are so anxious about how to live for a month that we often dream nightmares under a kind of duress.

**(Continued on page 7)**

**All-night labor reduces female workers to the status of machines.**

# DPRK Olympic Com. Raps S. Korean Side's Double-Dealing Tactics

*Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee Kim Yu Sun stressed that the past talks between the north and south went through throes and a single national team could not be sent to the 23rd Olympiad entirely because the south Korean Olympic committee engaged itself in political provocations at the negotiating table, in subservience to the authorities' line of anti-communist confrontation, going against the basic idea of sports and the duty of the sportsman.*

*He said this in his letter dated August 27 to Chong Ju Yong, chairman of the south Korean Olympic committee.*

*In the June 1 letter, the DPRK Olympic Committee requested the south Korean side to make an apology to the nation for having created artificial obstacles in the way of the north-south sports talks by politicizing the talks and made it impossible to send a single team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games and give reliable assurances that it would not use the noble sports talks for an insidious political purpose or resort to political provocations in the future.*

*The south Korean Olympic committee evaded an answer to these two questions in its reply letter dated August 17.*

*In his letter on Aug. 27 Kim Yu Sun said that it is urgent for the south Korean side now to make clear its stand towards the talks before talking about its resumption.*

*His letter reads:*

Your side, in its reply letter dated August 17, not only evaded an answer to our side's letter dated June 1, but also failed to make an apology for or reflect on its mistakes for suspending the sports talks for three months.

I deeply regret such insincere stand and attitude of your side.

As everyone knows, in our June 1 letter, we requested your side to make an apology to the nation for having created artificial obstacles in the way of the north-south sports talks by politicizing the talks opened amid the concern at home and abroad and made it impossible to send a single team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games and give reliable assurances that you would not use the noble sports talks for an insidious political purpose or resort to political provocations in the future.

This request of ours manifested our sincere stand to save the sports talks deadlocked after fruitless three rounds due to your side's untenable attitude and promote the talks sincerely and successfully in the future.

We may recollect that the past talks went through throes and a single national team could not be sent to the 23rd Olympiad entirely because your side engaged itself in political provocations at the negotiating table, in subservience to the authorities' line of anti-communist confrontation, going against the basic idea of sports and the duty of the sportsman.

Therefore, your side's approach to the two questions put by us is, in fact, a very important matter showing whether your side has really the intention to form a single national team by leading the talks to a success, or not.

So we had patiently waited for an answer of your side to our letter.

But, your side, contrary to our expectation, not only took an irresponsible and insincere attitude of unilaterally suspending the talks, giving no reply for a long time, but also showed a very wrong stance in the letter sent nearly 80 days after, not repenting for its mistakes but keeping mum about the two questions raised by us.

With nothing can your side justify such act and this arouses deep apprehensions among all people who desire to see a progress of the talks.

Moreover, when your side was sending the letter to us, the person in authority uttered rude words shifting upon the other side the responsibility for the rupture of the sports talks and the failure of the formation of a single team for the 23rd Olympic Games. We are really surprised at this and cannot but take this seriously.

Such attitude of proposing talks with us in front and slandering the opposite side at the talks behind by distorting facts, makes us doubt the sincerity of your side in approaching the sports talks.

Who would believe your side which had once turned the sports talks into a political theatre and suspended it according to the political plot of the authorities, and while proposing to sit at one table again, fails to give sufficient assurances to convince the opposite side of the talks.

It is urgent for your side to make clear your fundamental stand toward the talks before talking about its resumption.

It is our invariable stand to resume the sports talks at an early date and produce a single team to the nation. Maintaining that your side must not fail to give clear answers to the questions put by us, in whatever way or form, I expect an affirmative reply of your side.

(Continued from page 6)

Moreover, how merciless it is that the "government" raises commodity prices and gives a great shock to our life!

Yet our income is still low and doesn't rise. Our pay is freezed by the greedy employers.

How can we manage to live with only $83 a month? How unreasonable it is, in comparison with our employers who make great profit!

In addition, the extention of working hours and increase of productive power drives us to greater exhaustion and to further lack of sleep.

What do you think about this? Should we let it as it is? They often say on TV, radio and in newspapers that our country has become one of the developed countries, and people have come to enjoy their life under the social welfare system.

How to we enjoy our life? If it were true, are we nothing but aliens?

Those officials who asserted that people would enjoy life in 80s are now busy making fortune, what should we believe?

We have both dream and hope. But we can't understand at all why they trampled on our dream and hope.

Ignoring humanity, they do every ugly thing against us with the money they have made, deceiving us, who are innocent and honest.

In fact, they are beasts who try to whip us like animals and keep us in bondage all our life.

We, angry with our Creator who leaves us to be what we are, make effort to overcome this reality with our reason.

Oh! God, give us encouragement and punishment to them!

(Concluded) (5)

# KCNA Report on Japanese Poarching Boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36"

PYONGYANG August 22 (KCNA)— As already reported, a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army which was performing its routine duty on July 28, 1984, apprehended an unidentified boat which had illegally crossed the East Sea military boundary of our country and brought it and conducted appropriate investigation.

It was confirmed by the investigation that the boat was "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" belonging to the Oki Fishery Association in Uchiura-cho, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

According to the confession of the crewmen of "Yachiyo-maru No. 36", the boat entered our military boundary on July 27 and caught fish and the master of the boat told the deck hand that his boat entered the waters within the Korean military boundary."

When a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army appeared, the master ordered the crewmen to draw up all the fishing tackle saying "The Korean patrol craft is following us" and told them to go down to their cabin after switching off the illumination light and made the boat take to flight.

They admitted that our naval patrol craft approached the boat and sent a signal to halt but they refused to comply with it and, on the contrary, arrogantly hit our patrol craft and damaged it. They also admitted that our naval patrol craft fired many tracer warning shots and threatening shots but their boat continued to flee, not complying with it, and was compelled to stop and comply with the control only after the master was hit with a bullet in his leg and died.

They said if the master complied with our demand for the stoppage of the boat after he was wounded in his leg and received first aid in time, he would not have died.

Owing to the wrong act of the master he lost even his life. This was regrettable.

As "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" illegally intruded into the military boundary of our country, it is a bounden duty for it to meekly obey the control of our naval patrol craft in view of international law and international usage.

This notwithstanding, the boat committed a hostile act against the control of the naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army without making clear its identification and even after tracer warning shots and threatening shots were fired, tried to continue fleeing, switching off illumination light. As the situation prevailing in our country is tense, it is entirely just that our naval patrol craft should heighten vigilance against the suspicious acts of the unidentified boat and take measures in self-defence.

Grave is the crime committed by "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" and its crewmen after illegally intruding into the military borderline of our country.

But the relevant organ of our country decided to send back the crewmen of "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" and the dead body of its master together with the boat taking into consideration the entreaty made by the crewmen for lenient treatment apologizing for their criminal acts and promising not to repeat such acts in the future and the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The number of Japanese boats illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country is steadily increasing these days.

Each time, the relevant organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent back all of them with lenience after treating them in a sincere and humanitarian way.

The Japanese authorities must take a strict measure to prevent illegal intrusion of their fishing boats into the economic waters of our country lest such unhappy incidents as seen in "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" should occur again between Korea and Japan in the future.

In case Japanese fishing boats continue intruding into the economic waters of our country in the future in defiance of the repeated warnings of the relevant organ of the DPRK, the Japanese side must be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

During their stay here, the crewmen of "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" were accorded humanitarian treatment by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The boat and its crewmen will leave Chongjin port at five on the afternoon of August 23.

## Japanese Crewmen Admit Violation of Mil. Boundary

**We swear that we will never infringe upon the sovereignty of the DPRK again, if it leniently forgives our criminal act, said the crewmen of the Japanese ship "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" which had been apprehended by a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army after illegally crossing the military borderline on the East Sea of Korea on July 28, when they met with Korean reporters on the spot on August 21, KCNA reported.**

The boatswain Yukimura Akio said:

I left Oki Port in Uchiura-cho, Suzu County, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, at 12:30 on July 19, 1984, to catch cuttlefish together with the master and four crewmen. Our boat was apprehended by a naval patrol craft within the military boundary of your country at 00:10 on July 28, 1984, while catching cuttlefish, sailing northward.

We began fishing cuttlefish within the military boundary of the DPRK at about 20:00 on July 27, 1984. Suddenly, the master came out of the steering cabin and ordered us to stop fishing and weigh the anchor.

He told me "A patrol craft of the DPRK is chasing our boat."

Our boat continued fleeing, not responding to the demand of the KPA naval patrol craft to stop, till it was apprehended two hours and thirty minutes later.

While fleeing, I suddenly felt a violent shock in our boat, which made me hurry to the master's cabin. There I found that our boat had bumped into the KPA patrol craft and damaged its port and equipment.

While taking supper on July 27 after intruding into the military boundary of your country, the master told the deck hand Nanao Yuji, that "our boat is within the military boundary of the DPRK" and he suddenly ordered to stop fishing when he detected the patrol craft.

The master should have complied with the check-up by the patrol craft, as the boat infringed upon the sovereignty of your country. The patrol craft sent signals repeatedly to stop the boat and fired warning light tracers visible at night. But he continued fleeing, and when the boat's route was blocked, he drove it into the patrol craft and damaged it.

He died after intruding into the military boundary of the DPRK in violation of the elementary international law.

Chief engineer Yamashiro Kimio said:

We are criminals who infringed upon the sovereignty of your country.

But, your country, notably the judicial officials, treated us in a humanitarian manner in the whole course of investigating our crime and acquainted themselves with our life down to details and solved all problems raised.

# U.S. Testing Pipeline Bomb In S. Korea: NYT

**The following article appeared in the August 24 issue of The New York Times:**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 – The United States has been testing an anti-tank system in West Germany and south Korea that involves underground pipelines filled with liquid explosive, the Defense Department said today.

"It's a concept we want to explore with our allies," said the Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch.

Mr. Burch said that in a recent experiment by the Army at Vielseck, West Germany, a pipe 273 feet long and 6 inches in diameter, containing 3,500 pounds of explosives, dug a ditch 30 to 40 feet wide and 10 to 14 feet deep.

Mr. Burch said such pipelines would be preplanted in strategic passes through mountains or hills or astride what officers call choke points. In times of crisis, the pipelines would be filled with liquid explosive and detonated before enemy armor arrived.

**Tanks Unable to Cross Ditch**

In the Vielseck experiment, he said, United States M-60 tanks and West German Leopards were unable to cross the ditch created by the explosion.

The Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, Miss., is studying the concept, according to an Army spokesman. The military budget authorization bill for fiscal year 1985, which Congress has not yet approved, would provide about $1 million for research.

"Neither NATO nor the German Army has any plans to install a barrier system along the border," a West German Defense Ministry spokesman in Bonn said regarding the pipelines. "There is no example in history that any strategic barrier has been successful."

The spokesman said that although West Germany had taken part in experiments with liquid explosives, the purpose was to investigate devices that could be used in limited tactical situations rather than as strategic barriers or fortifications.

A spokesman for the Army said the pipelines would be filled with a liquid explosive called nitromethane or an explosive slurry known as BDA-105.

This new technology is refered to as antiarmor ditching, he said. It is not necessarily meant for border barriers hundreds of miles long, but could be used in lengths of just a few feet to several hundred feet to channel enemy forces, if not halt them.

# Pyongyang Attacks Possible Installation

***The report that the United States has been testing explosive pipelines in south Korea invited a quick reaction from Pyongyang.***

***Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, in its August 29 commentary, attacked the U.S.'s plan to install underground pipelines filled with liquid explosive along the DMZ as a "grave act for increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and Asia and starting a new war."***

***The Rodong Sinmun commentary goes on:***

With their plan to deploy this new device in West Germany bumped into opposition not only in the European socialist countries but even in the NATO nations as "a dangerous conception," the Americans are now going to bury them in south Korea first.

They have already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in south Korea and plan to ship there over 180 kinds of new equipment in two or three years to come.

It is not for an exhibition of those explosive pipes for curious people that the U.S. intends to bring them into south Korea which has already been turned into a show window of modern mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms.

They are developing new weapons and hastening war preparations when we proposed three-way talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and are bending efforts for its realization. Such act can never be pardoned.

# Foreign Mass Media on U.S. Policy on Korea

The Soviet paper Izvestia August 23 exposed the United States' plan to build more military bases in south Korea and different countries.

It said that the United States is practically forming the aggressive United States-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

The United States regards south Korea, the paper added, as merely a tool against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in other words, as a hostage of its policy of Asian aggression.

The GDR paper Volksarmee July 30 noted that the German Democratic Republic supports the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The Algerian paper El Moudjahid August 10 said the U.S. imperialists' arms expansion and new war provocation moves are aimed at keeping Korea divided permanently and gratifying their wild desire for world supremacy.

The Austrian paper Sangt Feltner Nachrichten July 31 held that the proposal for tripartite talks must be

## Malta

(Continued from page 1)

with the idea of the non-aligned movement and with the aspirations of the world progressive people," stressed the DPRK Chief Executive. President Kim Il Sung hosted a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of August 22 in honor of the party and government delegation.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff in his banquet speech supported DPRK policies for unification.

He said:

"Your sincere endeavours for national reunification have been amply manifested over many years. More recently, in January this year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks between your country, the United States and south Korea. While welcoming this new initiative, we join other progressive states in extending our full support for its success.

"We also take this memorable occasion to solemnly reaffirm our solidarity with Your Excellency and your heroic people in your untiring and strenuous efforts for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by Your Excellency at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea."

President Kim Il Sung held talks with the Maltese Prime Minister on August 22, 24 and 27.

On August 23, Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam also had talks with his Maltese counterpart Alex Sceberras Trigona who was one of the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Details of talks were not given.

On August 24, an agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade protocol were signed on August 28.

The former was signed by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Gwan Sop and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Alex Sceberras Trigona and the latter by Vice Premier Kong Jin Tae and Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona.

The two agreement were authorised by the two governments.

The party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta left Pyongyang on August 28 after concluding its 8-day official good will visit to the DPRK.

A KCNA dispatch from Pyongyang dated August 28 gave a supplementary account of the third Korean visit of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

The KCNA report follows:

"Talks and tete-a-tete talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff during his stay in Korea.

"The Maltese guests inspected various places of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Sunchon.

"At the banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff said he had been struck with admiration at the February 8 Vinalon Complex. It, he noted, is one of the typical examples of the successes achieved by Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and a material evidence of the successful realization of the great Juche idea which is the source of the inspiration of all activities in revolutionary Korea."

realized at an early date.

The Malagasy radio August 21 in its commentary pointed out that the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people are the south Korean occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of aggression and war, and their schemes to keep Korea divided permanently.

## Equatorial Guinea

(Continued from page 1)

Marcelino Nguema Onguene, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr. Policarpo Monsuy Mba, Minister of State of the Ministry of Health, Mr. Leandro Mbomio Nsue, Delegate Minister of the Presidency in Charge of Information, Tourism and Culture, Mr. Carlos Nse Nsuga, Minister of Communications and Transport, and others.

President Kim Il Sung August 21 hosted a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

Stressing that the food problem is a very urgent common question which now confronts many of the African countries and the Third World nations, the DPRK President stated: "Since the imperialists are viciously manoeuvring to subjugate developing countries again by using food as a weapon, the developing countries should naturally give primary attention to solving the food problem in their efforts to build independent national economies."

Stressing also the need to establish new international economic order, he said in the August 21 banquet speech:

"Effecting successful South-South cooperation among these countries on the principles of friendship and solidarity, equality and mutual benefits will give a strong impetus to abolishing old international economic order and to establishing a new one."

In his banquet speech, the Korean leader attacked the South African racists whose aggressive moves are "the basic cause of all disputes, clashes and war in Africa."

"We extend our firm solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle for liberty and liberation," said the President.

He concluded his speech by the following remarks.

"We will fight on staunchly to further strengthen and develop the non-alignment, thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and war and build an independent and peaceful new world, in close unity with the peoples of all the non-aligned nations including the people of Equatorial Guinea."

Meanwhile, Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in a speech at a banquet he hosted on August 23 in honour of President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Today the policy of new and diversified cooperation between us will bring affirmative results to the peoples of our two countries; this will be a great inspiration to the efforts bent by the Third World countries for a definite realization of South-South cooperation."

As to the purpose of his visit to Korea, the Equatorial Guinean President said in the August 21 banquet speech: "We have come to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a desire to further strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields."

"We hope for the further expansion and strengthening of cooperation in various fields, such as housing construction and economic cooperation for ensuring a balance in our solvency," he added.

President Kim Il Sung and other high Korean officials held a series of talks with President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and members of the delegation.

To borrow words of President Kim Il Sung, these talks "deepened our friendship and fully discussed various matters of mutual concerns, including the problem of developing the relations between our two countries, and we have reached an agreement of view."

As to the result of the visit, President Kim Il Sung stated in the August 23 banquet speech:

"I am satisfied particularly with the fact that our two countries have resolved to unite our efforts for the strengthening of non-aligned movement and the development of South-South cooperation."

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